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EXAMINER

LIN, KENNY S

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 03/31/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/872,986	PAUL ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Kenny Lin	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 January 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-80 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-80 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>last 3</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-80 are presented for examination.
2. The IDS has been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1-4, 7-8, 10-21, 23-25, 28-35, 37-44, 47-48, 50-61, 63-65, 68-75 and 77-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Schwartz et al (Schwartz), US 6,473,609.

5. Schwartz was cited in the previous office action.

6. As per claims 1 and 41, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed including a method of interacting with a client process on a mobile device connected to a network over a wireless link to navigate an application (col.11, lines 5-18), the method comprising the steps of:

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- a. Managing information at a mobile application server executing on a platform connected to the network (col.5, lines 48-61, col.7, lines 47-55, col.8, lines 46-67, col.11, lines 15-26), the information including first data describing a graphical element for display on the mobile device (col.8, lines 55-67, col.9, lines 1-16, col.12, lines 32-39, 48-67, col.13, lines 1-3), the first data including a first reference to the graphical element and a second reference to a page associated with requesting a service from a first application (col.9, lines 1-28, col.12, lines 32-39, 48-67, col.13, lines 1-3, fig.5B);
- b. Sending to the client process for rendering the graphical element on the mobile device, second data based on the first data, the second data including the first reference (col.9, lines 1-39, col.10, lines 7-11, col.11, lines 42-48, col.12, lines 32-39, 48-54, col.13, lines 1-3, 39-67, col.14, lines 1-9, 18-67, col.15, lines 1-8, 34-64);
- c. Receiving third data indicating the first reference in response to a user of the mobile device selecting the graphical element (col.9, lines 16-19, col.13, lines 13-19, 26-38); and
- d. In response to receiving the third data, requesting the page from the first application based on the second reference (information fetching, col.9, lines 16-19, col.10, lines 26-35, col.12, line 58, col.13, lines 26-38).

7. As per claims 2 and 42, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 41.

Schwartz further taught that the second data does not include the second reference to the page

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(col.9, lines 1-28, col.10, lines 7-11, col.11, lines 42-48, col.12, lines 32-39, 48-54, col.13, lines 1-3).

8. As per claims 3 and 43, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 41. Schwartz further taught that the step of managing further comprises storing the first data in a data structure (col.12, lines 57-67).

9. As per claims 4 and 44, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 3 and 43. Schwartz further taught that wherein the second reference is a value of a next page attribute of the data structure (col.14, lines 10-22, 56-67, col.15, lines1-8).

10. As per claims 7 and 47, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 41. Schwartz further taught to comprise the step of receiving fourth data from a second application, the fourth data describing the graphical element and including the second reference to the page associated with requesting the service from the first application (col.13, lines 29-40, 64-67, col.14, lines 1-25).

11. As per claims 8 and 48, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 7 and 47. Schwartz further taught that the second application is different than the first application (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-25, different URL linking different service server).

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12. As per claims 10 and 50, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 7 and 47.

Schwartz further taught that the step of managing the information further comprising generating the first reference based on the fourth data (figs. 5A-5B, 7A-7D).

13. As per claims 11 and 51, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 41.

Schwartz further taught to comprise the step of receiving fourth data from the first application in response to said step of requesting the page (col.13, lines 29-40, 64-67, col.14, lines 1-25, figs. 7B-7D), the fourth data describing the page and comprising fifth data describing a different graphical element for display on the mobile device, the fifth data including a third reference to a different page associated with requesting a service from a second application (col.16, lines 34-67, col.17, lines 1-19).

14. As per claims 12 and 52, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 11 and 51.

Schwartz further taught that the information managed by the mobile applications server includes the fifth data (col.16, lines 55-66, col.17, lines 3-8).

15. As per claims 13 and 53, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 41.

Schwartz further taught that the information managed includes fourth data about a plurality of pages associated with a plurality of applications and the step of managing the information further comprises generating a unique name for the page among the plurality of pages based on the second reference (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-67, col.15, lines 1-4, col.16, lines 34-57, figs. 7B-7D).

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16. As per claims 14 and 54, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 41.

Schwartz further taught that the step of requesting the page further comprising providing fourth data to the application based the information managed by the mobile applications server (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-58).

17. As per claims 15 and 55, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 14 and 54.

Schwartz further taught that the fourth data includes the second reference (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-22).

18. As per claims 16 and 56, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 14 and 54.

Schwartz further taught that the third data does not include the fourth data (col.9, lines 16-19, col.12, line 58, col.13, lines 26-38, 64-67, col.14, lines 1-22).

19. As per claims 17 and 57, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 14 and 54.

Schwartz further taught that the second data does not include the fourth data (col.9, lines 1-39, col.12, lines 32-39, 48-54).

20. As per claims 18 and 58, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 14 and 54.

Schwartz further taught that the fourth data comprises a universal resource locator address for the page for use with an IP on the network (col.14, lines 46-58).

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21. As per claims 19 and 59, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 18 and 58.

Schwartz further taught that in the fourth data further comprises input parameters and corresponding values for use by the application at the URL address in providing the service associated with the page (col.16, lines 16-45).

22. As per claims 20 and 60, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 1 and 41.

Schwartz further taught that: the graphical element is included on a different page associated with requesting a different service from a second application (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-25, appended data); the different page has a third reference (col.14, lines 15-25); and the method further comprises requesting the different service from the second application in response to receiving the third data based on the third reference (col.14, lines 10-25).

23. As per claims 21 and 61, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 20 and 60.

Schwartz further taught that the second application is different than the first application (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-25, different URL linking different service server).

24. As per claims 23 and 63, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 20 and 60.

Schwartz further taught that the information managed by the mobile applications server includes fourth data describing the different page including the third reference to the different page (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-58); the step of requesting the different service from the second application further comprising sending fifth data to the second application based on at least one of the first data and the fourth data (col.16, lines 34-67, col.17, lines 1-15).

25. As per claims 24 and 64, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 20 and 60. Schwartz further taught that the step of requesting the different service from the second application comprises invoking a particular method of the second application (col.16, lines 8-29, 52-66).

26. As per claims 25 and 65, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 24 and 64. Schwartz further taught that: the particular method is an event handling method for an exiting page event associated with the different page (col.16, lines 8-29); the step of invoking the particular method further comprises generating an existing page event for the different page (col.16, lines 8-29); and the exiting page event includes the third reference (col.16, lines 8-29).

27. As per claims 28 and 68, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 20 and 60. wherein the second data does not include the third reference (col.9, lines 1-39, col.11, lines 42-48, col.12, lines 32-39, 48-54, col.13, lines 1-3).

28. As per claims 29 and 69, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 20 and 60. wherein the third data does not include the third reference (col.9, lines 16-19, col.13, lines 26-38).

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29. As per claims 30 and 70, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 20 and 60.

Schwartz further taught that said step of requesting the different service further comprising providing fourth data to the application (col.13, lines 29-40, 64-67, col.14, lines 1-58).

30. As per claims 31 and 71, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 30 and 70.

Schwartz further taught that the fourth data comprises a universal resource locator address for the page for use with an IP on the network (col.14, lines 46-58).

31. As per claims 32 and 72, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 31 and 71.

Schwartz further taught that the fourth data further comprises input parameters and corresponding values for use by the application at the URL address in providing the service associated with the page (col.16, lines 16-45).

32. As per claims 33 and 73, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 31 and 71.

Schwartz further taught that the second data does not include the URL address (col.9, lines 1-39, col.11, lines 42-48, col.12, lines 32-39, 48-54, col.13, lines 1-3).

33. As per claims 34 and 74, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 31 and 71.

Schwartz further taught that the third data does not include the URL address (col.9, lines 16-19, col.13, lines 26-38).

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34. As per claims 35 and 75, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed including a method of interacting with a client process on a mobile device connected to a network over a wireless link to navigate an application (col.11, lines 5-18), the method comprising the steps of:

- a. Managing information at a mobile application server executing on a platform connected to the network (col.5, lines 48-61, col.7, lines 47-55, col.8, lines 46-67, col.11, lines 15-26), the information including
 - i. first data describing a plurality of pages sent for display on the mobile device (col.13, lines 39-67, col.14, lines 1-25), each page associated with requesting a service from an application (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-25), wherein each page has one or more graphical elements and the first data includes a reference to each graphical element of the one or more graphical elements (col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-9, 18-67, col.15, lines 1-8, 34-64), and
 - ii. second data describing associations between special keys on the mobile device and page changes among the plurality of pages (col.14, lines 10-25, col.16, lines 8-29);
- b. Receiving third data from the client process indicating a user of the mobile device has pressed a particular key of the special keys (col.14, lines 10-25, col.16, lines 8-29, 52-57, col.21, lines 4-13); and
- c. In response to receiving the third data, performing the steps of:
 - i. determining a particular page change of the page changes associated with the particular key (col.14, lines 10-25, col.16, lines 8-29, 52-57),

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- ii. requesting the particular page change from the application (col.14, lines 10-25, col.16, lines 15-17, 19-29),
- iii. determining a particular page of the plurality of pages based on the first data and the particular page change (col.14, lines 10-16, 18-22, 46-58, col.16, lines 52-57, 59-67, col.17, lines 1-6), and
- iv. sending, to the client process for rendering a particular graphical element of the particular page, fourth data based on the first data, the fourth data including a particular reference to the particular graphical element (col.14, lines 10-25, col.16, lines 8-29, 52-57, col.21, lines 4-13).

35. As per claims 37 and 77, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 35 and 75. Schwartz further taught the page changes include a return to a menu page (col.16, lines 8-29).

36. As per claims 38 and 78, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 35 and 75. Schwartz further taught that said step of requesting the particular page change from the application comprising the steps of:

- a. Requesting the particular page from the application (col.15, lines 52-57, 59-67, col.17, lines 1-6).

37. As per claims 39 and 79, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 38 and 78. Schwartz further taught that said step of requesting the particular page from the application comprising the steps of:

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- a. Generating fifth data indicating the particular page (col.14, lines 12-16, col.16, lines 52-64, col.17, lines 17-29); and
- b. Invoking a first method of the application with the fifth data as an input parameter (col.17, lines 17-29).

38. As per claims 40 and 80, Schwartz taught the invention as claimed in claims 39 and 79.

Schwartz further taught that

- a. The fifth data describes an event (col.17, lines 17-29, col.19, lines 33-40); and
- b. The first method of the application is an event handling method (col.17, lines 17-29, col.19, lines 33-40).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

39. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

40. Claims 9, 22, 36, 49, 62 and 76 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al (Schwartz), US 6,473,609, in view of "Official Notice".

41. As per claims 9, 22, 49 and 62, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 7, 47, 20 and 60. Schwartz did not specifically teach that the second application is the

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same as the first application. However, "Official Notice" is taken that it would have been obvious to provide service from one particular application. Schwartz taught to request the services from the applications according to the universal resource locators; it would have been obvious that the resource locators pointing to different address may point to the services of the same application providing the functionality of a mirroring site. Furthermore, "Official Notice" is taken that the limitations narrowed by the claim is consider obvious and a matter of design choice. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and enable the mobile device user to access the same application to obtain relevant services.

42. As per claims 36 and 76, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 35 and 75. Schwartz further taught the page changes to include a page back change (col.16, lines 8-29). Schwartz further taught that other keys can be implemented (col.16, line 17). Schwartz did not specifically teach the page changes to include a page forward change. However, "Official Notice" is taken that the concept and advantage of page back and page forward is well known and expected in navigating software such as a web browser. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and the use of well known browsing features such as page forward and backward to provide Schwartz's method user friendly navigation (col.16, line 17).

43. Claims 5-6, 26-27, 45-46 and 66-67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schwartz et al (Schwartz), US 6,473,609, in view of Monday, US 6,480,860.

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44. Monday was cited by the applicant in IDS submitted on July 1, 2004

45. As per claims 5 and 45, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 3 and 43. Schwartz did not specifically teach that the data structure inherits methods and attributes from a bean class for exhibiting persistence and serialization. Monday taught a database accessing method where the data structure is programmed using bean class for exhibiting persistence and serialization where the data structure inherits methods and attributes from the bean class (col.3, lines 51-67, col.5, lines 50-65, col.7, lines 13-19, 26-67, col.8, lines 29-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Monday because Monday's teaching of using bean class in programming the data structure provides Schwartz's method a more organized and simplified data structure table or object within the database for accessing (col.7, lines 13-18).

46. As per claims 6 and 46, Schwartz and Monday taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 5 and 45. Monday further taught that the bean class is JavaBeans class (col.3, lines 51-67, col.5, lines 50-65, col.7, lines 13-19, 26-67, col.8, lines 29-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Monday because Monday's teaching of using JavaBean class in programming the data structure provides Schwartz's method a more organized and simplified data structure table or object within the database for accessing (col.7, lines 13-18).

47. As per claims 26 and 66, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 25 and 65. Schwartz did not specifically teach that: the page is data structure that inherits method and attributes from a mobile bean class defining an event handling interface for an exiting page event; and the particular method is an implementation of the event handling interface; and the page includes the particular method. Monday taught a database accessing method where the data structure is programmed using bean class for exhibiting persistence and serialization where the data structure inherits methods and attributes from the bean class (col.3, lines 51-67, col.5, lines 50-65, col.7, lines 13-19, 26-67, col.8, lines 29-46) and that the bean class can provide interface to other objects from a particular XML page (col.3, lines 63-64, col.7, lines 13-19, 26-67, col.12, lines 53-55, 63-67). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Monday because Monday's teaching of using bean class in programming the data structure for organized accessing from an XML page provides Schwartz's method an organized and simple way to exit or access to other pages (col.3, lines 63-64, col.7, lines 13-18).

48. As per claims 27 and 67, Schwartz taught the invention substantially as claimed in claims 26 and 66. Monday further taught that the mobile bean class inherits methods and attributes from a JavaBeans class. (col.3, lines 51-67, col.5, lines 50-65, col.7, lines 13-19, 26-67, col.8, lines 29-46). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Schwartz and Monday because Monday's teaching of using JavaBean class in programming the data structure provides Schwartz's method

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a more organized and simplified data structure table or object within the database for accessing (col.7, lines 13-18).

Response to Arguments

49. Applicant's arguments filed 1/3/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

50. In the remark, applicant argued that (1) Schwartz does not teach or suggest to send second data, based on the first data and including the first reference to the client process where the reference is a reference to the graphical element. (2) Schwartz does not teach or suggest sending a reference to a graphical element to the mobile device. (3) Schwartz teaches away from sending to the mobile device anything less than the entire definition of the graphical element.

51. Examiner traverse the arguments:

52. As to points (1), (2) and (3), It is known in the art that URL, URI, hyperlinks, identifiers are forms of references to specific contents which may include graphical elements. Schwartz taught that HDML files would be fetched (linking to the server to retrieve content) from the network server in response to user input (col.9, lines 15-19) or that the HDML file can link to a second HDML file (col.16, lines 15-21). Thus, taught to use references to the HDML files to locate the HDML files on the server for fetching (col.15, lines 34-64). Schwartz also taught the mobile device to support HTML or XML formats (col.8, lines 62-67) and that each HTML file (e.g. graphical element) is associated with resource locators such as URI or URL (e.g., references

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to other graphical elements or contents) linking to remote objects on service server (see col.13, lines 64-67, col.14, lines 1-9, 18-67, col.15, lines 1-8, 34-64). Since Schwartz taught the mobile device to fetch additional contents from the network server using reference locators and links, it does not limit the mobile device to receive anything less than the entire definition of the graphical element.

Because Applicants have failed to challenge any of the Examiner's "Official Notices" stated in the previous office action in a proper and reasonably manner, they are now considered as admitted prior art. See MPEP 2144.03

Conclusion

53. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

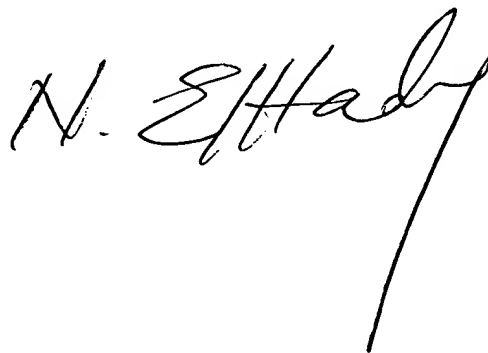
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54. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kenny Lin whose telephone number is (571) 272-3968. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM to 5 PM Tue.-Fri. and every other Monday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ksl
March 24, 2005

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "N. E. Hadley", with a long vertical line extending downwards from the end of the signature.